

(1) A request for a STA should be filed with FCC in Washington, DC at least 10 days prior to the date of the proposed operation.

(2) The request is to be made by letter and shall fully describe the proposed operation and the necessity for the requested STA. Such letter requests shall be signed by the licensee or the licensee's representative.

(3) A request for a STA necessitated by unforeseen equipment damage or failure may be made without regard to the procedural requirements of this section (e.g. via telegram or telephone). Any request made pursuant to this paragraph shall be followed by a written confirmation request conforming to the requirements of paragraph (a)(2) of this section. Confirmation requests shall be submitted within 24 hours. (See also § 73.1680 Emergency Antennas).

(4) An STA may be granted for an initial period not to exceed 180 days. A limited number of extensions of such authorizations may be granted for additional periods not exceeding 180 days per extension. An STA necessitated by technical or equipment problems, however, may, in practice, be granted for an initial period not to exceed 90 days with a limited number of extensions not to exceed 90 days per extension. The permittee or licensee must demonstrate that any further extensions requested are necessary and that all steps to resume normal operation are being undertaken in an expeditious and timely fashion. The license of a broadcasting station that fails to transmit broadcast signals for any consecutive 12-month period expires as a matter of law at the end of that period, notwithstanding any STA or provision, term, or condition of the license to the contrary.

(5) Certain rules specify special considerations and procedures in situations requiring an STA or permit temporary operation at variance without prior authorization from the FCC when notification is filed as prescribed in the particular rules. See § 73.62, Directional antenna system tolerances; § 73.157, Antenna testing during daytime; § 73.158, Directional antenna monitoring points; § 73.691, Visual modulation monitoring; § 73.1250, Broadcasting emergency infor-

mation; § 73.1350, Transmission system operation; § 73.1560, Operating power and mode tolerances; § 73.1570, Modulation levels: AM, FM, and TV aural; § 73.1615, Operation during modification of facilities; § 73.1680, Emergency antennas; and § 73.1740, Minimum operating schedule.

(b) An STA may be modified or cancelled by the FCC without prior notice or right to hearing.

(c) No request by an AM station for temporary authority to extend its hours of operation beyond those authorized by its regular authorization will be accepted or granted by the FCC except in emergency situations conforming with the requirements of § 73.3542, Application for Emergency Authorization. See also § 73.1250, Broadcasting Emergency Information.

[50 FR 30948, July 31, 1985, as amended at 58 FR 51250, Oct. 1, 1993; 60 FR 55482, Nov. 1, 1995; 61 FR 28767, June 6, 1996]

§ 73.1650 International agreements.

(a) The rules in this part 73, and authorizations for which they provide, are subject to compliance with the international obligations and undertakings of the United States. Accordingly, all provisions in this part 73 are subject to compliance with applicable requirements, restrictions, and procedures accepted by the United States that have been established by or pursuant to treaties or other international agreements, arrangements, or understandings to which the United States is a signatory, including applicable annexes, protocols, resolutions, recommendations and other supplementing documents associated with such international instruments.

(b) The United States is a signatory to the following treaties and other international agreements that relate, in whole or in part, to AM, FM or TV broadcasting:

(1) The following instruments of the International Telecommunication Union:

- (i) Constitution.
- (ii) Convention.
- (iii) Radio Regulations.

(2) Regional Agreements for the Broadcasting Service in Region 2:

- (i) MF Broadcasting 535–1605 kHz, Rio de Janeiro, 1981.

Federal Communications Commission

§ 73.1665

(ii) MF Broadcasting 1605–1705 kHz, Rio de Janeiro, 1988.

(3) Bi-lateral Agreements between the United States and Canada relating to:

- (i) AM Broadcasting.
- (ii) FM Broadcasting.
- (iii) TV Broadcasting.

(4) Bi-lateral Agreements between the United States and Mexico relating to:

- (i) AM Broadcasting.
- (ii) FM Broadcasting.
- (iii) TV Broadcasting.

(5) Bi-lateral Agreement between the United States and the Bahama Islands relating to presunrise operations by AM stations.

(6) North American Regional Broadcasting Agreement (NARBA), which, for the United States, remains in effect with respect to the Dominican Republic and the Bahama Islands.

The documents listed in this paragraph are available for inspection in the office of the Chief, Planning and Negotiations Division, International Bureau, FCC, Washington, DC. Copies may be purchased from the FCC Copy Contractor, whose name may be obtained from the FCC Consumer Assistance Office.

[54 FR 39737, Sept. 28, 1989, as amended at 56 FR 64872, Dec. 12, 1991; 60 FR 5333, Jan. 27, 1995]

§ 73.1660 Acceptability of broadcast transmitters.

(a) An AM, FM or TV transmitter may be type accepted or notified upon the request of any manufacturer of transmitters following the procedures described in Part 2 of the FCC Rules. If acceptable, the transmitter will be included in the FCC's "Radio Equipment List, Equipment Acceptable for Licensing." Since March 5, 1984, these transmitters have been authorized under notification.

(b) A permittee or licensee planning to install and use as a main transmitter one not included on the FCC's "Radio Equipment List" must obtain authority to use such a transmitter by filing for a construction permit on FCC Form 301 (FCC Form 340 for non-commercial educational stations). The application must include a complete description and circuit diagram of the transmitter, description of the carrier

frequency determining circuits, complete operating parameters, and measurement data as would be required for a grant of type acceptance. A permittee or licensee planning to modify a transmitter which is included on the FCC's "Radio Equipment List" or for which an FCC Form 301 has been submitted and approved, must follow the requirements contained in § 73.1690.

(c) A transmitter which was in use prior to January 30, 1955, may continue to be used by the licensee, and successors or assignees, if it continues to comply with the technical requirements for the type of station at which it is used.

(d) AM stereophonic exciter-generators for interfacing with type accepted or notified AM transmitters may be type accepted upon request from any manufacturer by the procedures described in part 2 of the FCC Rules. Broadcast licensees may modify their type accepted AM stereophonic exciter-generators in accordance with § 73.1690.

(e) Additional rules covering type acceptance and notification, modification of authorized transmitters, and withdrawal of a grant of authorization are contained in part 2 of the FCC Rules.

[43 FR 53740, Nov. 17, 1978, as amended at 49 FR 4000, Feb. 1, 1984; 51 FR 18451, May 20, 1986; 51 FR 41629, Nov. 18, 1986; 51 FR 44478, Dec. 10, 1986]

§ 73.1665 Main transmitters.

(a) Each AM, FM and TV broadcast station must have at least one main transmitter which complies with the provisions of the transmitter technical requirements for the type and class of station. A main transmitter is one which is used for regular program service having power ratings appropriate for the authorized operating power(s).

(b) There is no maximum power rating limit for FM or TV station transmitters, however, the maximum rated transmitter power of a main transmitter installed at an AM station shall be as follows:

Authorized power	Maximum rated transmitter power (kW)
0.25, 0.5, or 1 kW	1
2.5 kW	5
5 or 10 kW	10